FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN ANSWERS TASS ON NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

PY252137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1201 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has stated that the most imperative task of all states is to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war and the only way to save the world from this threat is to eliminate nuclear weapons.

This was Alfonsin's answer to Yuriy Rublevskiy and Isidoro Gilbert, correspondents of the Soviet news agency TASS, who interviewed Alfonsin at the request of the Moscow daily PRAVDA to discern his opinion concerning the eradication of atomic arsenals in general and the 18 August decision by the Soviet Government to extend the moratorium on all nuclear tests until the end of the year in particular.

Alfonsin said: In our joint declaration of 22 May 1984 and in the New Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985, we (the heads of government of the "Group of Six") stated that the tests, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their carriers must cease and a substantial reduction of nuclear forces must follow immediately.

This is the course of action that we propose to use to put an end to the nuclear arms race and to achieve nuclear disarmament, he added.

He continued: In this regard we have been notified of the Soviet Government's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear tests, and we must express our satisfaction over this measure.

Alfonsin concluded by saying that to take this measure a step further we recently proposed in Mexico the establishment of a suitable verification mechanism, and offered to General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan to arrange a meeting of experts from our countries (of the Group of Six) with Soviet and U.S. experts.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON TRADE WITH USSR

PY222334 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Sabato has stated that the Soviet Union will continue to purchase Argentine grain.

Sabato made this comment shortly after he arrived in Argentina from Moscow, where he went to make preparations for the visit President Alfonsin will make to the Soviet Union in October 1986.

Sabato emphasized the importance of Alfonsin's trip, adding that the agricultural crisis and the drop in petroleum and gas prices have forced the Soviet Union to adopt emergency measures.

Nevertheless, Sabato felt that these measures do not affect medium-term trade with Argentina.

Sabato felt that the Soviet purchase of grain subsidized by the U.S. Government will not harm Soviet-Argentine trade, adding that Argentina might receive some compensation.

Meanwhile, (Badi Orlov), who runs the Soviet trade office in Buenos Aires, has stated that in 1986 sales to the Soviet Union totaled less than $200 million. Deals have been closed for $180 million, and I do not believe that his figure will be significantly increased, (Orlov) said.

UNDER SECRETARY DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS

PY252126 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1415 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cordoba, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- Raul Alconada Sempe, under secretary for Latin American affairs, has stated that the international policy of the government is not guided by biased ideas or dogmas. He added: Within this framework we have many points in common with the United States.

Speaking to the local daily LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR, Alconada Sempe recalled that President Alfonsin has said in Washington and recently at a meeting of political parties that Argentina is a Western country. This means that its philosophical and political values are Western. These include respect for the individual, freedom, human rights, ideological pluralism, and universal suffrage.

The government official continued that this does not imply, however, that Argentina accepts the policy of military alignment with either the Eastern or the Western blocs. He added that the current Argentine government, unlike past governments which sought supremacy in Latin America, seeks only to use its political, physical, and economic capabilities to further Latin American integration. Alconada Sempe indicated that a policy based on autonomous social and economic development and on sovereign international action is compatible with dialogue with the United States. He stressed that the current Argentine Government is the first in many years to maintain an excellent relationship with the United States, while preserving an independent foreign policy and remaining nonaligned.

He stated that there are differences of opinion on many issues with the United States. Basically these focus on the situation in Central America and the payment of the foreign debt. He said that in this regard Argentina actively defends its positions through the Cartagena Consensus and added: I do not believe that this is the kind of attitude that Washington prefers.

Alconada Sempe concluded by saying that this is the best kind of relationship because it means we are equals and that there is mutual respect. He added that this attitude has achieved something that had been lost for many years: a frank relationship and dialogue between the Argentine and the U.S. Governments.

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- San Salvador de Jujuy, 2 Aug (TELAM) -- The Federal Police have arrested two drug traffickers who were on board the train from Pocitos at the Bolivian border and seized 2 kg of cocaine. Those arrested are: Felix Pastor Vega and Edgard Ordonez Valencia, both Bolivians. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0648 GMT 2 Aug 86 PY]

MADRID DAILY INTERVIEWS PAZ ESTENSSORO

PM221230 Madrid ABC in Spanish 21 Aug 86 p 36-37

[Interview with Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro by Alvaro Vargas Llosa in La Paz; date not given]

[Excerpts] [introductory passage omitted] [Vargas Llosa] What is the status of relations between your government and the Peruvian Government?

[Paz Estenssoro] Our relations are cordial. Our governments have democratic roots; we of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] are a party whose ideological roots owe much to the ideology of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA]. Now of course we have an economic policy different from that implemented by the Peruvian Government, but this does not prevent our maintaining cordial relations.

[Vargas Llosa] Your dealings with the IMF are very different, and so are the ways in which you handle your debts. Bolivia has an understanding with the Club of Paris and is renegotiating its debts -- totaling some 1.4 billion dollars -- with private banks. It has also reached an agreement with the IMF. Let us talk first about the Club of Paris.

[Paz Estenssoro] We are going to seek favorable conditions. Our position is not to disown the debt; we acknowledge the debt, but we can in no way repay it on the original terms because they relate to a value of our export products on the international market that is no longer current. Bolivia's borrowing capacity when it contracted the debt was not the same as it is now. We are going to modify the repayment terms both of the principal and of the interest in accordance with the present situation.

[Vargas Llosa] You have recently been negotiating with the IMF and unofficially it seems that the IMF insisted on going beyond that: It wanted a sharp devaluation, a pay freeze -- contrary to the Bolivian Government's proposal to introduce a rise in June -- and a gas price hike. Did you accept or reject those conditions?

[Paz Estenssoro] The negotiations with the IMF were not very problematic because we have introduced a monetary and financial policy of reducing public spending and other measures imposed by Bolivia's economic situation. So, anticipating the IMF's conditions, we have set the management of our economy in order. Now the IMF has made further demands, but during the latest negotiations between the IMF and Bolivian delegates who traveled to Washington we succeeded in avoiding these demands.

[Vargas Llosa] What are the tradeoffs? What is the IMF giving Bolivia in return?

[Paz Estenssoro] The tradeoff is that it is providing us with an immediate 50 million dollar loan, for which a contract has been signed with the IMF. All it needs now is the approval of the governing body.

[Vargas Llosa] What are the aims of your economic policy?

[Paz Estenssoro] To halt the process of hyperinflation that the country was suffering. We have checked this inflationary trend. So we have now achieved this: For the past 19 weeks the inflation rate has been virtually zero. The objective has been achieved. Now we must consolidate our monetary stability.

[Vargas Llosa] Are you going to introduce price control?

[Paz Estenssoro] Absolutely not.

[Vargas Llosa] Do you believe that market prices can remain fixed under present circumstances? Can a stable exchange rate be maintained?

[Paz Estennssoro] Yes, precisely because we will now enjoy a better supply of foreign currency, better reserves, as a result of our agreement with the IMF, together with a range of foreign resources possible thanks to the accord with the IMF. Our monetary stability will be consolidated by these foreign currency resources. This signifies the complete attainment of an objective. However, at the same time we must reactivate the production apparatus.

[Vargas Llosa] Where will this foreign capital come from, apart from the 50 million dollar IMF loan and other further credits from the same body? Where will the investments come from?

[Paz Estenssoro] In the immediate terms we have credits primarily from multinational bodies. Also bilateral credits, and a number of investments in the hydrocarbons field are being negotiated.

[Vargas Llosa] But you have another very serious problem: the sharp reduction in prices of tin and oil -- two of the country's major sources of income.

[Paz Estenssoro] We are formulating our economic policy on the basis of satisfactory parameters as far as tin and oil prices are concerned. The reduction in prices disrupted our timetable but we have taken appropriate measures. As for mining, we believe that Bolivia will continue to be a mining country but we are diverting our activities from tin mining to other minerals -- platinum, lead, and gold, for instance. [passage omitted on general impact of agrarian reform]

[Vargas Llosa] One of the major obstacles to your policy has been -- and will remain -- the trade union movement. How do you intend to confront the unions, who in recent years have attained almost as much power as the government in Bolivia, and sometimes more?

[Pas Estenssoro] Yes, we have had, and still have, a problem with the trade unions -- sometimes because of violent demonstrations, sometimes because of the use of the right to strike. But in Bolivia it is not simply a matter of a trade union movement making demands that are excessive in relations to our economic capacity: Under the previous government the state's real power was diminished and dual powers were formed in the country, the trade union movement being one of these powers. So our confrontation with trade union power is not just a social and economic confrontation but a sharply political confrontation. Trade union leaders do not want to lose the influence they had in the management of the state, whereas we want to restore the power to the state.

[Vargas Llosa] Will there be a decentralization?

[Paz Estenssoro] Decentralization.... For instance, we are transferring a number of firms having to do with neither oil nor mining that the state owned within the Bolivian Development Corporation to individual development corporations -- glass manufacturing, sugar refineries, edible oils, and so forth.

[Vargas Llosa] There has recently been a lively political debate on your proposed tax reform. What does it entail?

[Paz Estenssoro] The situation in Bolivia was that a number of taxes were introduced without reference to real conditions, together with a number of taxes on specific items. The fact is that despite the extensiveness of fiscal legislation very little was collected. Now we have reduced everything to one general tax and six specific taxes. The former is a once-only measure to tax fixed assets. This will be settled once and for all. There may be prior debts but we are giving an opportunity through this single tax for pending contributory obligations to be settled. The remaining six taxes are on capital transfers.

[Vargas Llosa] How do you view the political outlook?

[Paz Estenssoro] Well, it is very difficult to make political forecasts in Bolivia because the national situation influences political developments. If there is an economic success there will be a particular option; if not, there will be another. But there is one factor that could have a major influence on the future political situation, and that is whether or not there is a candidate who can unite the MNR. It is rather similar to APRA: Haya was the unifying figure and after Haya it seemed as though they would split. But a new candidate emerged and won the elections, uniting the party.

[Vargas Llosa] Would you support...?

[Paz Estenssoro] I would not support anyone. I would preside over faultless elections. That is another of my aims -- to institutionalize elections, electoral power. Starting now we are going to prepare for an honest election, using electoral rolls and computers.

[Vargas Llosa] What about the armed forces? To what extent do they share your aim? Are they aware of the need to institutionalize democracy?

[Paz Estenssoro] Not at the moment. I do not know whether they will....

[Vargas Llosa] Do they now support you resolutely?

[Paz Estenssoro] The Armed Forces are now inseparable from the practice of democracy. But this is why I said that you cannot make political forecasts in Bolivia: You do not know what the state of mind of certain institutions will be in the future.

[Vargas Llosa] Let us talk about foreign policy. How do you view Central America? Do you regard Contadora as a solution?

[Paz Estenssoro] It is a difficult problem to resolve because it is a very sensitive area for the United States. They will view it on the basis of national interests. We believe that Contadora could be the road to a solution. We are opposed to any intervention.

[Vargas Llosa] What about Sandinism's domestic policy?

[Paz Estenssoro] I will not express an opinion on that because it is another nation. We ask them not to express opinions about Bolivia's internal situation. We had a very bad experience with the Villaroel government in 1946: It was not recognized for 6 months.

[Vargas Llosa] What about relations with Chile?

[Paz Estenssoro] They still exist. We have made a political overture to Chile in the belief that we must find -- no matter how -- a solution to the problem of Bolivia's access to the sea that will, of course, not harm Bolivia's interests.

[Vargas Llosa] Mr President, let us talk about drug trafficking. It is not only an internal but also an external problem. What kind of solution do you envisage?

[Paz Estenssoro] It is one of the most serious problems now facing us, not only because it affects our international relations but also because it is affecting our population through their consumption. The trouble is that it is a problem that entails vast sums of money and it will take large resources to tackle it. Until consumer countries realize that coordinated action and large resources are needed I doubt whether any lasting success can be achieved. We must also coordinate our efforts with the countries where coca leaves are cultivated. We are also going to eradicate excess areas of cultivation -- that is, areas not required for traditional consumption. We have already identified these areas. It is an action that we are coordinating with the peasants themselves. We are also going to attack drug trafficking, though we lack sufficient resources to act decisively. Third, we are going to mount anticonsumption campaigns.

LIMA LA REPUBLICA INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

PY260234 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Aug 86 pp 42, 43, 44

[Interview granted by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal to reporter Alberto Brun during a stopover by Bedregal en route to Bogota -- Lima, date not given]

[Excerpt] Brun: All the media are asking about the antidrug operation in which U.S. troops are participating, contrary -- I believe -- to what is established in the Constitution and to the wishes of the Congress. Is President Paz's administration so servile as to accept that much military, financial, and political "understanding" from Washington, even though it knows the operation was a disguised exercise for the invasion of Nicaragua?

Bedregal: Do you think the Bolivian Government and the Bolivian president are fools?

Brun: (I remain silent without malice. The minister expects and seems to be thinking an answer). I realize that you want me to explain myself by saying: "basically no." There are even great minds...

Bedregal: Therefore, if we are not fools -- and I thank you for agreeing that we are not -- the answer is very clear: The police operation was agreed to by Siles Zuazo in 1982. It was a negotiation in which the United States made no specific commitment. Last year, after the anti-inflationary shock, we proposed that the United States help fight drug trafficking. We demanded serious action, but not the destruction of the agricultural regions. The peasants are not criminals.

The criminal group is in the "industries." If the peasant finds a market, he sells to the highest-paying purchaser. This is the law of the capitalist market. Adam Smith taught us this.

In 1984 we signed agreements to fight drug trafficking through a police operation for which the executive branch did not need to ask permission. Why did you and the others not show your disapproval when we started the joint operation with the U.S. Army in Bolivian territory in March? Why did we ask permission from the Congress? We have an overwhelming majority there.

What happens is that people want to confuse the issue of our struggle. It is an operation against the force of $2 billion, of which $600 million apparently stays in Bolivia.

You are going to laugh. I am laughing, too. The U.S. budget to fight drug trafficking in Bolivia is great -- $3 million -- and the U.S. Government has spent $1.5 million. How about that.

Brun: I am aware of your great imagination. Have you -- the members of the executive branch -- planned a good antidrug trafficking political maneuver to: 1. Soften the hard U.S. position regarding the debt and... 2. Obtain $100 million to sustain Bolivia's financial bankruptcy?

Bedregal: No. $100, 200, 300 million. You reporters are in some ways historians and sometimes not very good ones. You are doomsdayers. You prejudge a policy with bad intentions and in my case you even make satanic predictions. You even see the evil painted on the wall.

Drug trafficking is now even hurting our own population; I am going to give a deeper meaning to your question, you mean that we are blackmailing the gringos to get more money from them.

No sir. The most important aspect of the government of President Paz is its great seriousness. Paz is not a scarecrow or an irresponsible person.

He is living in current times. As Martin Heidegger said: "In Der Welt Sein" (to be with the times in the world).

[Brun] (Bedregal does not engage in the snobbism of English phraseology because he has cultural and linguistic knowledge).

Brun: But you are in the center of drug trafficking.

Bedregal: That is not true. The traffickers are in the United States. That is where the center of drug traffickers are in the United States. That is where the center of drug trafficking is. Drug trafficking and terrorism have world connections and are the worst ills.

Brun: But I would like to reiterate: 6 helicopters, 1 Hercules, another aircraft -- I do not remember its name -- 170 soldiers. This is more than a police force, it is an expeditionary force.

Bedregal: (laughing) You are again being prophetic! Just wait until the antidrug operation is over, then I can comment on your suspicion. [passage omitted]

COB'S LECHIN EVALUATES COMIBOL, FSTMB PLANS

PY251641 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] views with sympathy and hope the mediation role being followed by the Catholic Church in the effort to solve the mining problem. COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo had this to say:

[Begin Lechin recording] We view the intervention of the church not only with much sympathy but with hope. Thus far, however, no results have been achieved. This, is just a hope we -- all the workers -- are harboring, taking into account the weight of the church, especially in Bolivia, where the people have always expressed their Catholic faith. [end recording]

Radio Panamericana asked Lechir: What is the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] proposing to the government to overcome this problem?

[Begin Lechin recording] The FSTMB has proposed its emergency program because the rehabilitation program proposed by Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] is very poor. In the first place, the Comibol talks about the implementation of a program at a time when there are no comprehensive plans in Comibol, only outlines. Outlines are not plans. (Of course, after the government has forced to conduct studies through non-governmental experts, it realized that the so-called program for rehabilitating the corporation was unfeasible.)

Nevertheless, the government does not want to accept the FSTMB plan, which has been discussed with the president of the republic. He suspended the meeting and called a recess because he could not properly grasp all the goals raised in the COB emergency program in just one meeting.

Unfortunately, the president has forgotten he was the one who suspended the meeting with the idea of continuing the discussions tentatively in late August. [end recording]

In Lechins opinion, to transfer the Comibol enterprises to cooperatives means to denationalize the mining sector.

FPMR RELEASES DOCUMENT ON SECRET GALVIN MEETING

PY251930 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0750 GMT 25 Aug 86

[By Fernado Rueda]

[Text] Santiago, 25 Aug (EFE) -- According to a document the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claims was found on Colonel Mario Haeberle -- whom it kidnapped and released last week -- General Augusto Pinochet might end his career with an "honorable departure" by choosing asylum in a safe and quiet place somewhere in the United States.

This possibility, which at first glance is completely at odds with the conviction of the entire Chilean opposition that the Chilean president wants to perpetuate himself in power, apparently is one of the hypotheses currently being considered by the Reagan administration. Pinochet's "honorable departure" reportedly was even proposed to senior Chilean Armed Forces officers during a secret meeting held recently in Santiago by General John Galvin, the head of the U.S. Armed Forces Southern Command.

This statement is contained in a document that the militant FPMR has delivered to several foreign press agencies in Santiago. The PFMR claims Chilean Army Col Mario Haeberle had this document.

This information has been completely ignored by the Chilean Government which has not even felt it advisable to deny the allegation. However, the U.S. Embassy in Santiago immediately released a statement describing the report as "completely untrue."

According to the FPMR -- which the government considers the armed branch of the Communist Party -- the document is a transcription of a "secret" meeting held at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago. During the meeting -- which was not attended by U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes -- Gen Galvin made a clear and straightforward report on what Washington believes is the true Chilean situation and its short-term future. According to the report released to the foreign press agencies, those who heard Galvin's report were Army Generals Santiago Sinclair and Alejandro Medina, Vice Admiral German Guesalaga, and Brigadier General Carolos Desgroux, the top leaders of the Chilean Armed Forces after the Army, Navy, and Air Force commanders.

Gen Galvin reportedly stated that the U.S. Government noticed a gradual decline in the efficiency and a loss of command authority among Chilean officiers. In addition, Washington has noticed that during his 13 years in power, Pinochet has been unable to achieve his goal of ending communism. In Gen Galvin's opinion, the strong growth of the oppposition and the lack of appropriate correction by the government are favorable to communism and pose a clear threat both for Chile and for the United States.

Thus, according to the report supplied by the FPMR, the Southern Command reportedly is reviewing two possible hypotheses: first the honorable departure of Gen Pinochet, who would be received as a guest by the U.S. Government; or second, an escalation of the current situation into a civil war in which communism would take advantage of the break in discipline and fighting spirit among the Chilean troops.

According to Gen Galvin, President Reagan reportedly favors the first alternative -- but one must be prepared for all situations that may arise -- for which reason the U.S. Government has Rapid Deployment Force combat units in Central America, Paraguay, and Bolivia to support loyal forces and strengthen friendly governments.

In addition to a formal denial by the U.S. Embassy in Chile on the alleged secret meeting between Gen Galvin and the senior Chilean officers, other diplomatic circles have regarded the information with much [words indistinct].

ARMED FORCES REASSERT SUPPORT FOR PINOCHET

PY222022 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Relay from Government House by Rosa Sanchez on 22 August]

[Excerpts] The full government, members of the Government Junta, Cabinet members, advisers and Chilean authorities today extended their cordial greetings and loyal support for President Augusto Pinochet on the occasion of his 13th anniversary as Chilean Army commander. Separate ceremonies for each group were held in different rooms of La Moneda Government House. [passage omitted]

At Government House, Pinochet went to a room where he was being awaited by Armed Forces officers, generals, admirals, and the general director of investigations. During the ceremony, Carabineros Deputy Director General Oscar Torres delivered a speech in which he extended the appropriate congratulations and noted the importance of the anniversary being commemorated. He said the task that has been carried out in the past few years will be remembered throughout history despite the fact some would like to vainly overlook it. [passage omitted] Gen Torres concluded his speech by reasserting to the chief of state that all future actions carried out by his government will have their whole-hearted support.

General Pinochet answered them in a very cordial manner saying the Armed Forces have already made the firm decision to be successful in the historic task with which the fatherland has entrusted them. He also noted that we are facing a difficult period in which we are fighting an enemy that uses all types of tricks.

[Begin Pinochet recording] We must understand that we are confronting a conflict in which we are not only combating against ideas but also against an enemy that resorts to all types of tricks, including biased information, lies, and treacherous attitudes, all of which are complemented by the most sophisticated terrorist techniques.

Only by acting vigorously and decisively, and by dedicating ourselves to our cause shall we be able to eradicate the communist threat looming over our fatherland. I am certain that each one of you will fulfill your commitment to Chile by using all your abilities to achieve a definitive victory over the enemies of this noble nation. [end recording]

After these greetings, Pinochet met at the Carrera Room with members of the government junta. Admiral Jose Toribio Merino spoke for junta members. In his brief speech, Merino told President Pinochet there is nothing more pleasant for the legislative branch [the Government Junta] than to reassert that the president's present and future actions are safeguarded by a group of men, who like himself, once gave their solemn oath to defend the fatherland above all things. He said that this is our intention and this is the destiny all five of us share.

In his response, Pinochet noted that these greetings -- particularly at a time like this -- represent the strong unity of all Armed Forces commanders, who have the lofty goal of establishing a solid and stable democracy in the country.

Later, Pinochet was greeted by the members of the Cabinet who met in the O'Higgins Room. Speaking in the name of all ministers, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia noted the importance of the date being commemorated and added that Pinochet's Government has used the peace that has prevailed in the country to achieve an integral development serving as the basis of true institutionality. He added that although we may be experiencing what can be described as difficult times, there will always be people who are not deaf or blind and who will make correct decisions. [recorded passage omitted]

In his response Pinochet noted that the task undertaken 13 years ago was not free from sacrifices, but through it we were able to achieve social, institutional, and economic development for the Chilean people. He said you can be certain that my only interest is to serve the fatherland and the Army and to be loyal to our best traditions and values. [passage omitted]

The following are details of the ceremony that is now taking place at the military school. This ceremony is being presided over by the president who is being honored on his 13th anniversary as Army commander.

[Begin Relay] President Augusto Pinochet was decorated with the Collar of Peace, which was granted to him by the Army in honor of his 13th anniversary as Army commander for the role he played in the friendship treaty with Argentina. He was decorated by Army Deputy Commander General Santiago Sinclair. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Gen Sinclair said that once again the Chilean Army is expressing its unconditional support for its commander, and that it will not surrender in its struggle against Marxism-Leninism. [passage omitted] [end relay]

SISTER OF TORCHED GIRL DETAINED ON ARMS CHARGED

PY251933 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] A sister of Carmen Gloria Quintana and her sister's husband have been detained as suspects for having broken the Arms and Explosives Control Law.

Their situation will be clarified this afternoon, according to the judge handling the case.

Emilia Isabel Quintana Arancibia and her husband Luis Alberto Fuentes Marin were detained early this morning by personnel of the Investigate Police after an order had been issued by the (?military) prosecutor. [words indistinct] Emilia Quintana -- the sister of Carmen Gloria, the young university student who is still in serious condition because of burns she received in an incident in July in the Nogales neighborhood -- and her husband's case will be handled by prosecutor Marquez today by the Investigative Police. [passage indistinct]

NEW SOCIALIST PARTY FOUNDED; WILL SEEK UNITY

PY260133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1927 GMT 24 Aug 86

[By Luis S. Saavedra]

[Text] Santiago, 24 Aug (EFE) -- The Chilean Authentic Socialist Party was founded today amid criticism directed at the two other main factions of the Chilean Socialist Party. However, the new party wants to "attain the unity of the socialists."

The secretary general of the party, Juan Carlos Moraga, held a press conference for local journalists and harshly attacked the two other factions (headed by Nunez and Almeyda), which are the major factions of the Chilean Socialist Party. According to Moraga, one of the first tasks of the new socialist party will be to "seek the unity of all Chilean socialists and to take popular support away from the communists, as has happened in the past."

The creation of the new party was agreed upon at a convention of top leaders of the Socialist Front, and dissidents of Socialist Party factions led by Ricardo Nunez and Clodomiro Almeyda and of Manuel Madujano's historic socialism.

Moraga said Almeyda's socialism -- which claims to belong to the Marxist left along with the Communist Party (PC) within the Popular and Democratic Movement (MDP) -- "has lost its identity by living in the shadow of communism." Moraga added: "This faction has foresaken the tradition of the party by supporting the strategy of the PC, and by claiming to be Marxist-Leninist it has entered the Soviet sphere of influence."

As far as Moraga is concerned, by joining the Democratic Alliance [AD] (a coalition in which the Christian Democratic Party has supremacy), Nunez' faction "has mortgaged its future and has become a satellite of a policy which -- in the final analysis -- follows the directives of the U.S. Department of State and seeks to maintain the capitalist system in Chile."

The secretary general of the new Authentic Socialist Party stressed that his group "wants to attain power, is anti-imperialist, humanist and democratic, and proposes to use Marxism only as a method for interpreting history."

Moraga feels that "the communists are the only ones who work with the grassroots because the top and mid-level leaders of the other political parties are too busy drawing up political proposals." Moraga emphasized that the Authentic Socialist Party proposes to advocate seven urgent initiatives. He mentioned, among other things, the need to "support the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy," signed by 11 opposition parties, "the creation of a national congress before the arrival of Pope John Paul II scheduled for April 1987," and the "backing of constitutional reform that would enable direct elections for president of the nation."

Moraga explained that the other agreements reached at the unity-seeking congress of socialists were the "support for the struggle for the feedom of political prisoners and for the position of the Catholic Church and of Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresna."

The socialist party expressly condemned the use of any kind of violence for political purposes.

CEPEDA ULLOA GIVES ASSURANCE TO OPPOSITION

PA250408 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Aug 86 pp 1-A, 2-A

[By Jesus Medina S.]

[Excerpts] Last night the national government said that there are statutes that guarantee the opposition their rights, which are part of the Constitution and laws, and drew away from the pessimism that embraces the Conservatives regarding the future of the new political stage which has begun here.

In his debut in the chamber plenary, Government Minister Fernando Cepeda Ulloa rejected the theory that President Virgilio Barco had "wiped out the National Front by a simple stroke of his pen," and stated that this system has gradually been dismantled.

Cepeda also defended the president's right to name his ministers and governors, and reiterated that the government will respect the rights of people and the security to be afforded to the guerrillas' lives to allow them to reenter society.

Minister Cepeda Ulloa's speech was well-received among opposition representatives. He noted that the government will give respect to minorities for carrying out the opposition which they have declared against the Liberal administration.

In a clear exposition, Cepeda Ulloa outlined the government's attitude toward the opposition and recalled that President Barco had adhered to the national Constitution when he named three Conservative ministers, however the directors of that party did not allow their members to participate in the administration.

Cepeda Ulloa said: "President Barco's promise is serious, and he will keep his word in all aspects, but only if opposition is carried out with mutual respect and within legal parameters." He also said that the administration is not going "to become a booty for the winning forces, but government officials' work stability will be respected without considering political criteria, and to the contrary, it will be based on personal qualifications and professional capacity."

Cepeda Ulloa had been summoned by Conservative Representative Jaime Arias Ramirez, and answered questions put to him by Congressmen Fabio Valancia Cossio, Dario Ordonez Ortega, Elvira Cuervo de Jaramilo, Jorge Eliseo Cabrera Caicedo, and Braulio Herrera, militant of the Patriotic Union, who received his credentials last night. [passage omitted]

In replying to Valencia Cossio, Cepeda Ulloa said that he had the impression that the Conservative Party has not been able to agree on whether President Barco's government is "arrogant, imperial, or impotent," adding that "none of those descriptions apply, as the government respects the citizens' opposition."

Cepeda Ulloa said that President Barco believes that harmony should exist within the Liberal Party, but that he also feels it is necessary to have a strong, monolithic Conservative Party in the opposition. He added that the Patriotic Union's weak minority [minoria debil] will be respected.

In a firm tone, Cepeda Ulloa stressed that peace can be achieved with social transformations and with understanding, adding that signing peace agreements would be purposeless unless political channels are opened so citizens may have a means of protest.

"This administration does not see the peace process as a one man task, as a selfish attitude that excludes all the national forces from the dialogue," Cepeda Ulloa said. He added that the government is committed to reconstruction and reconciliation and the past accomplishments will be consolidated, thus recognizing the achievements of the Betancur administration.

The peace process will be coordinated with social and political programs aimed at promoting a reconstruction of the areas affected by violence. The reconciliation task is considered an enterprise for achieving peace, which will truly reflect a new concept of civic mindedness.

Cepeda Ulloa said emphatically that another requirement for peace is the proper administration of justice which, unfortunately, was neglected by Belisario Betancur's administration. [passage omitted]

Communist representative Braulio Herrera said that the Patriotic Union and the FARC are committed to restoring peace in Colombia, stressing that "the presence of former FARC fighters in the congress shows their desire to achieve national reconciliation."

Herrera called for the abrogation of Article 120 of the Constitution and for the lifting of the state of siege, as well as the elimination of the "sinister death squads that are currently killing Colombians in various parts of the country." [passage omitted]

Cepeda Ulloa said the government will guarantee the mechanisms that will enable the opposition to fulfill its role. He invited the political parties to collaborate in defining the rules of the game and the conditions that should prevail during this new phase, which begins with the dismantling [desmonte] of the National Front.

"The government will be respectful and tolerant of the opposition, will encourage them, and not manipulate the parties to undermine their position," Cepeda Ulloa stressed.

He added that a strong government requires a strong opposition, because the success of the Liberal administration depends largely on the opposition's behavior. "Therefore, the government wants to have a loyal, mature, honest, and even strong opposition, but within a legal framework. The opposition should be well-informed to maintain mutual respect, Cepeda Ulloa said. [passage omitted]

POLICE CAPTURE 'DRUG TRAFFICKER' SOUGHT BY U.S.

PA251943 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota -- the National Police identified a drug trafficker captured last night in the northern area of the city as Victor Eduardo Mera Mosquera. He is being intensely sought by U.S. authorities, having escaped from a New York jail.

When the well-known criminal was captured, he was posing as Ivan Gullermo Rodriqez Uribe. Mera, who is linked with the organization of hood Severo Escobar, was born in Bogota on 29 August 1953; he will mark his 33th birthday next Friday in jails of the Administrative Department of Security where he will be turned over by the F-2 [secret police] and the (DIJIN) in the next few hours.

436 RAIDS CONDUCTED TO FIND OCHOA, OTHERS

PA251944 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota -- The operations being conducted jointly by the Army and Police today yielded new results when two farms were raided in the La Victoria Municipality, Quindio Department. They found two high-frequency radios, three .38 cal revolvers, four shotguns, and a large amount of ammunition. The authorities reported that nobody was arrested during the action, because five [words indistinct] fled when they realized the presence of official units.

Thus, 436 raids have been carried out so far on residences, farms, and other buildings in cities in almost all departments in the country in efforts to find the recently-released drug trafficker and horsebreeder [caballista] Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez of Antioquia.

PESO DEVALUATION ANNOUNCED FOR 26 AUGUST

PA221938 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As of next Tuesday, one U.S. dollar will cost Colombians 200 pesos. U.S. currency becomes stronger, while ours is devaluing. [passage omitted]

In general, devaluations stimulate exports because our products are being sold in foreign markets. It is an incentive for foreign investors; capital that had left the country returns, and international reserves are increased. However, a devaluation is very negative for those earning salaries. [passage omitted]

The new administration has announced it will maintain the peso competitive against the dollar. This can only be achieved through a permanent devaluation.

CREATION OF NEW GUERRILLA GROUP ANNOUNCED

PA250214 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Aug 86 p 3-A

[By Pablo Guarin]

[Text] Puerto Boyaca, 19 Aug -- A new guerrilla alliance set down roots in middle Magdalena and in its first appearance blocked the Bogota-Medellin expressway, murdered a retired police officer, and blew up three pylons.

The new alliance is known as the Trilateral Guerrillas [Trilateral Guerrillera] and is comprised of the National Liberation Army, the Free Fatherland, and the Revolutionary Workers Party, which are also members of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board.

The emergence of this group has the peasants alarmed, as they have dealt with FARC activities for 20 years.

The subversive elements have been distributing a well-edited, four-color booklet, in which they blame Belisario Betancur's government for the failure of the peace and democratic opening policy and practically declare war on the government of Virgilio Barco, as according to them it is a continuation of repression and misery for the people.

They invite the youths to join and to change power in order to take over.

In another turn of events there was a demonstration yesterday at Las Mercedes, Puerto Triunfo, Antioquia, where a spokesman for the leaders of middle Magdalena announced their decision to back the National Army: They declared themselves to be willing to supply all the information that would lead to the expulsion of the subversives from the region.

Nelson Lesmes Legizamon, president of the Middle Magdalena Peasants and Cattlemen Association, said he is sure those who are up in arms are FARC members who change names to pretend they are keeping to the truce.

'No Proof' of Peruvian Members

PA220417 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0045 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 21 Aug (EFE) -- Colombian military forces have no proof that the Peruvian "Shining Path" group is part of the newly-formed "Trilateral Guerrilla Force" [trilateral guerrilera] in a northeastern region of the country.

Today, General Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief of Military Forces said in Medellin: "We do not have that evidence."

On members of the Shining Path and rebels of other nationalities being in other zones of Colombia, the general said that there is evidence "of the presence of Peruvians in the so-called America Battalion in the southwestern part of the country."

The "America Battalion" is a group of insurgents comprising rebels from Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Nicaragua, who are fighting the regular Army in the mountains of the southeast of the country.

FARC GUERRILLAS STEAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

PA250426 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Aug 86 p 3-A

[By Jairo Cala Otero]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 18 Aug -- Military sources have reported that a FARC cell of the 10th Front stole a complete telephone exchange 2 weeks ago from Telecom which operated at Puente Sogamoso and linked that city with Barrancabermeja.

The source added that: "It is very costly equipment, but the most serious factor is the possibility that the guerrilla organization can now communicate with any part of the country, and worse yet, the danger that certain conversations can be overheard."

The theft of the equipment had been kept a secret, but became known during the investigation being carried out because of a recent ambush of a military convoy which left seven graduating soldiers dead.

IAPA, AIR DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PA242349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Quito, 23 Aug (AFP) -- Representatives of the IAPA and the International Radio Broadcasting Association (AIR), today issued an appeal for respect of freedom of expression in Chile, Paraguay, and Nicaragua; and condemned the violation of the people's freedom of expression in Cuba, it was reported here by the official media.

The IAPA declaration was issued during a seminar on humanitarian international law and the news media in Latin America, which was organized here by the International Red Cross this week.

The document was signed by Jaime Mantilla, regional vice president of the regional committee for freedom of press and Hector Amengual, AIR director.

The declaration states that human rights include "freedom of expression and information," and this is considered "the cornerstone for its enforcement and respect to benefit societies and enforce a real freedom."

The document states its concern for the situation being experienced by the news media in Chile. Referring to Paraguay, it also demands the reopening of "the newspaper ABC-COLOR, and an end to the harassment against Radio Nanduti, as well as the full enforcement of freedom of expression for all the media."

Likewise, the document demands the reopening of the newspaper LA PRENSA in Managua, and condemns the confiscation of radio and television stations in Nicaragua.

Similarly, it condemns the "prevailing situation" in Cuba concerning the full suppression of the people's right to freedom of thought, as well as the imprisonment of journalists for the last 20 years.

Furthermore, it deplores the fact "that the limitations to the freedom of expression still prevail in Haiti."

GENERAL ON INITIATION OF U.S. JOINT MANEUVERS

PA240307 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] General Marcelo Salvador, commander general of the second air zone, has said that the U.S.-Ecuadoran Air Forces joint maneuvers will begin 23 August. The main objective of those maneuvers is to maintain integration, and doctrine stability between the two friendly Air Forces.

The "Blue Horizon" maneuvers, as they have been called, include air-to-air combat training, air defense, transportation, rescue exercises, air tactics, and others.

REBELS KIDNAP NEWSMEN TO CLARIFY INCIDENT

PA240305 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] This morning militants of the so-called Alfaro Lives group kidnapped well-known newsmen to provide them with details of the rescue of their companero Leonardo Vera Vitera which took place last Tuesday at the Eugenio Espejo Hospital.

Guerrilla Vera Vitera, Nicolas Cerezo, the group's captain, and members of the America Battalion were present at this meeting. Cerezo said that the operation at the hospital was out of his control because the death of the three policemen could not be prevented. They also said their objective is not to shed innocent blood and that actions conducted in the future will be aimed at freeing companeros from jails throughout the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PY252225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 24 Aug (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner left at midnight on 23 August for Harare, Zimbabwe, where he will participate in a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement. At this meeting Wagner will seek to strengthen the drive for unity of the Third World countries.

Meanwhile, President Alan Garcia is working on the speech he will make at the opening of the meeting on 1 September before his counterparts and top representatives of the underdeveloped world. The Peruvian Congress has already authorized Garcia's trip.

The Peruvian foreign minister, who left for Zimbabwe with an entourage of 14 officials, is traveling via New York and London. His objective is to advocate political dialogue on the foreign debt issue, which he said is one of the most important and serious problems as far as the Third World is concerned. Allan Wagner said that the idea is to hold talks aimed at arriving at a broad and straightforward position on this issue and to submit it for discussion at the United Nations.

He said that at the Nonaligned Meeting, Peru will propose a meeting to discuss monetary and financial matters, seeking to amend the current unfair economic order.

Wagner stated that one must become aware of the current serious problems, such as the dangerous policies of the United States and the Soviet Union of making decisions without taking other countries into account. He also warned that the UN Security Council's role is greatly reduced by the veto of the five big powers, and this leads to a harmful paralysis of the UN decisionmaking process.

Speaking about the Central American situation, Wagner said that at the Nonaligned Meeting Peru will call for support for the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group.

President Alan Garcia is scheduled to depart Lima on 30 August at the head of a delegation. The number of members of this delegation is not yet known. According to government sources it is quite possible that at the meeting, Garcia will propose the integration of all underdeveloped nations to stand up to the International Monetary Fund.

FORMAL GATT MEMBERSHIP REALIZED 24 AUGUST

PA251940 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 IMEVISION Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Report by Claudio Guzman report]

[Text] The 30-day period following the signing of the GATT protocol has expired. According to the agreement made, our country today became the 92d nation to be granted the status of contracting party of the multilateral pact. Thus, we will fully participate in all GATT activities, including September's ministerial meeting in Punta del Este in Uruguay.

Mexico will get all the tariff concessions the member nations have negotiated since the GATT went into force in 1948 [date as heard]. Our country will be entitled to receive benefits due to its status as a developing nation. In addition, Mexico has taken these steps without compromising its sovereignty over natural resources and over the handling of its agriculture. In exchange, Mexico will grant tariff concessions to 373 actions [acciones] or types of products.

The country's entry into the GATT, which was subject to Senate approval, comes after a process that included consultations with the senate, the president's instructions for the negotiations, and the approval by the GATT's contracting parties.

FIRM REPORTS INCREASE IN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

PA221644 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 18 Aug 86 pp 1, 18-A, 19-A

[By Jaime Contreras Salcedo]

[Excerpts] A report of the Allen J. Lloyd Brokerage House states that the growth rate of foreign investment in Mexico has increased in the past 2 years, making evident that foreign investors have confidence in the country's future. The report indicates that in the first 7 months of the year, projects with more than $800 million in foreign capital have been authorized.

If this trend continues, the Lloyd analysts note, the amount invested in Mexico in 1986 could well surpass $2 billion because the Commerce Secretariat (head of the sector in the National Commission on Foreign Investments) is studying more than 200 projects. The decisions on these will be issued rapidly in line with presidential instructions.

In its analysis of the foreign investments, the brokerage house states that in July a "very beneficial" growth in foreign investment was recorded in diversified industrial areas which in part compensated for the negative effects of the multimillion dollar loss from the drop in the international petroleum prices and the payment of the foreign debt service and capital. [passage omitted]

With the exception of the chemical sector, which reports a drop of a little over 8 percent in investments, such sectors as commerce, food, industry, and manufacturing experienced increases of from 52.63 to 234.36 percent in investments.

Allen J. Lloyd Brokerage, which is headquartered in Guadalajara, said that 2 years ago the U.S. firms already established in Mexico invested a total of $750 million. The plans of those same companies for 1986 are for $1.56 billion, 108 percent higher than in the previous period. [passage omitted]

PARASTATE ENTERPRISE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELEASED

FL221614 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 21 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- For the first time ever, Mexico's public administration has released 1985 financial statements of 10 of the most important parastate enterprises. Eight show favorable and two have negative balances.

In a press conference, Deputy Comptroller Secretary Raul Robles Segura reported that Monterrey Foundries -- which recently went bankrupt -- and Mexican Fertilizers [Fertimex] are two of the 10 analysed parastate enterprises which were in the red in 1985 with losses amounting to 56,878,000,000 pesos and 1,187,000,000 pesos, respectively.

Parastate enterprises which showed profits in 1985 were -- Mexican Institute of Social Security [IMSS] (69,450,000,000 pesos), National Lottery (15,320,000,000 pesos) National Financing Agency (7,951,000,000 pesos). Also, Pemex (1,587,000,000 pesos), National Warehouses (1,116,000,000 pesos), Mexican Tobacco (55 million pesos), Mexican Forestry Products (41 million pesos), and Metropolitan Services (19 million pesos). [passage omitted]

FISHERIES SECRETARY TRAVELS TO GUATEMALA

FL231830 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1636 GMT Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Aug, (NOTIMEX) -- Fisheries Secretary Pedro Ojeda Paullada will travel on 25 August to the Republic of Guatemala to open the fourth Pan-American Congress of Oceanic, Coastal, River, Channel, and Lagoon Engineering.

At the invitation of the Pan-American Union of Engineering Associations, Ojeda Paullada will deliver the opening speech. He will underscore the importance of the various engineering branches in the development of fisheries in Latin America.

The fisheries secretary, who chairs two FAO regional organizations, the Continental Fisheries Commission for Latin America and the Midwestern Atlantic Commission, will meet with Guatemala's minister of agriculture, livestock, and foodstuff.

Ojeda Paullada is scheduled to meet with Roderico Segura Trujillo, dean of the University of San Carlos, on 26 August.

BRIEFS

COCAINE INCINERATION -- Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega and Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez yesterday witnessed the burning of 233 kg of pure cocaine in Manzanillo, Colima. The drug was discovered by the Navy days ago in a light aircraft at the Playa de Oro Airport in Manzanillo. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 20 Aug 86 p 11 PA]

U.S. TREATY VIOLATIONS WILL BE PRESENTED IN HARARE

PA251540 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Aug 86 pp 1, 30

[By Gilberto Gomez]

[Text] Legislator Pedro Brin Martinez, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Panamanian National Assembly, has disclosed that during the nonaligned summit meeting Panama will denounce the United States for its constant violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

The legislator said that in Harare, Zimbabwe, "we are going to denounce before the whole world" U.S. violations of the commitments made in September 1977.

Brin Martinez said that with this action "we are going to renew our struggle at an international level" during the nonaligned summit meeting to be held from 1 to 7 September.

According to the treaties, the United States must give Panama the surplus income from the Canal's operations. In recent years, the surplus has risen to $70 million, but the Panamanian national treasury has not received that income.

The United States has legal dispositions which violate the treaties, such as Law 97-70, or the "Murphy law," passed by the U.S. Congress in 1979, giving the U.S. President and the secretary of defense powers greater than those established by the treaties which the two countries signed.

"The United States knows that by depriving us of income from the ocean passageway it is making us more dependent," the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said.

The legislator interprets the failure to pay Panama as a neocolonialist action. He said: "If they do not pressure us with direct colonialism, or with the direct intervention of troops, they intervene with something called economic neocolonialism or economic pressure."

PCC BOARD CHAIRMAN LETTER ON MONEY 'ARROGANT'

PA221512 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Carlos Ozores, Panamanian representative to the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] Board, has referred to the note sent by Victor Cianelli, chairman of the board, regarding Panama's request for the payment of owed sums.

[Begin Ozores recording] We can describe the letter as arrogant. In the letter that we sent him, we mentioned, among other things, the Panamanian Government's well-founded insistence in stating that the Canal Commission owes the national treasury $54 million. They insist this is not correct, and we have told them that in the next board of directors meeting we will show our U.S. counterparts our reasons for this assertion on the commission's debt to the national treasury. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS ACCUSES NICARAGUA OF DISRESPECT FOR ICJ

PA242308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias has said that Nicaragua's accusation shows a lack of respect for the world's highest court of justice. He said this while participating at midday yesterday at the third National University graduation at the National Theater.

President Arias Sanchez said that Costa Rica will win at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] only because the truth always triumphs. He recalled that a group of attorneys will defend the fatherland's honor in the name of a virtuous and virile people. Arias expressed gratitude for the honorary doctorate conferred on him by the National University, which also honors the people of Costa Rica.

ARIAS ON U.S. DISTRIBUTION OF $300 MILLION

PA251541 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] A total of $300 million will be distributed among the Central American countries, but the U.S. Congress has not decided how to distribute it. That decision will actually be up to the U.S. Department of State. President Oscar Arias Sanchez made these remarks in commenting on a meeting he (?had) with members of the U.S. Congress.

Congressman Mike Edwards [title and name as heard] of California was not clear on the challenge that Central America, particularly Costa Rica, is facing. As I have said before, Costa Rica is the first country that has borders with a Marxist nation and does not have an army, President Arias said. He added: All the countries flanked by neighbors upholding the Marxist-Leninist ideology have alliances with [countries that have] huge armies, a great deal of security, and a strong defense. Costa Rica is the exception. The only weapon we possess is proving to the world that Costa Rican democracy can defeat underdevelopment and poverty, and to do this we need solidarity. There are two alternatives in negotiating our foreign debt. One is to negotiate it in such a way that we will pay less than we do now. The other is to increase capital revenue. This implies receiving more assistance from friendly nations. It is not known how the $300 million will be distributed, President Arias said in closing.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ENTRY TO 4 EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS

PA240317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Official sources reported today that the Security Ministry yesterday prevented the entry into Costa Rica of four Europeans who were volunteer workers in Nicaragua. The four European volunteers tried to enter Costa Rican territory at the Penas Blancas border post.

Government Minister Hernan Garron Salazar said that his office made that decision because he considered the presence of the Europeans in the country "harmful" and "because of the way they tried to enter, without respect for established rules." Garron Salazar identified the volunteers as Nerone Therri Pol, 24, (Belgian); Ernest Pensinger, 33, (Swiss); and Spaniards Alberto Curri, 24, and Luz Pilar Lopez, 39. The Costa Rican public security minister said that although the four volunteers had been warned that they could not enter Costa Rica as tourists, as they wanted, they tried to enter by force.

EL SALVADOR

CASTILLO, REY PRENDES ON MEXICO MEETING

PA260247 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The government delegation that attended a private meeting with FMLN-FDR representatives today reported that Sesori, in San Miguel Department, has been confirmed as the site for the third dialogue meeting on 19 September. The two delegations allowed for the possibility of changing, by common consent, the place and date agreed upon. A new private meeting will be held during the first fortnight of September to conclude the remaining aspects, such as security, mobilization, communications, logistics, and alternatives to implement part of the La Palma joint communique dealing with the development of mechanisms to have all national sectors participate in the search for peace.

[Begin recording] [Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, vice president and foreign minister] During its first stage, we, the government delegates, listened to their proposals. We were were informed about the views included in their proposals. We considered those proposals, and we presented our own on Friday. On the same day and after they requested two recesses to make consultations with San Salvador over the telephone, the final decision was made. This decision is the one that you are familiar with and that is described in the document.

[Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of culture and communications] Curiously enough, they speak about observers and say that they would like some people to be present at the meeting. But as soon as the three of us who attended the meeting arrived -- Ricardo Soriano, vice president of UNOC [National Peasant-Worker Unity], and us -- they objected to the presence of Soriano. They did not want Soriano in the meeting and argued that he was a stranger to the meeting. There is some contradiction. In public they mention the need for observers, yet they tried to prevent the presence of a workers' representative. We felt that, in addition to the presidential delegates, we could take representatives of other forces to this meeting. We agree somewhat that they can invite the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers] to the meeting as part of their delegation. This, however, was not agreed upon. In other words, we only talked, and this remained pending for the next meeting. I only wanted to clarify these points that seemed important to me. [end recording]

FDR's Ungo Views Talks

PA252131 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Report on interview with FDR President Guillermo Ungo by Carlos Marquez; date and place not given]

[Text] The new dialogue meeting to be held on 19 September in Sesori has triggered different reactions within the various Salvadoran sectors.

Government spokesmen have described the agreements reached in Mexico as a positive step. Meanwhile, the rebels have called on the people of Sesori to create conditions to facilitate the meeting. This morning FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo evaluated the meeting in Mexico as follows:

[Begin recording] [Ungo] I feel that the preparatory meeting to agree on specific, operational aspects for the third dialogue meeting was positive. I believe that we have made progress and that we should be satisfied in that regard. The selection of the site reconciles the position of the two parties, as it is located in the eastern region, as requested by Duarte's government, and Sesori was one of the sites proposed by us. So in this respect we believe that the interests of the two sides have been taken into consideration. As for the date, it is still tentative, as it will depend on other factors that are more important and [word indistinct] concerning the dialogue, and therefore it could be changed by mutual agreement, as very important matters are still pending for which we have agreed to hold a second preparatory meeting during the first 2 weeks of December [month as heard]. From the results of that preparatory meeting it will be determined whether the date selected -- 19 September, which was also proposed by us -- will be changed.

Regrettably, although the government sent a high-level delegation and although we met for 3 days, there were substantial and important operational points on which we reached no agreement and on which the government has not clarified its position. The first of these points is the agenda, as there is no point in setting up a meeting and deciding on the place and date without knowing the purpose of the meeting, or what will be discussed. Another important point on which no agreement was reached concerns security aspects, which depend to a large extent on the selected site. Other pending matters are communications, press, access to the meeting by the press and the journalists, and also mobilization. There is a point that remained in euphemistic language, which in reality concerns the participation in the meeting of the organized social sectors as observers. For example, a sector accompanied...[changes thought] In other words the UNOC [words indistinct] accompanied President Duarte's delegation.

There are, however, other social, professional, cultural, and political organizations that want to participate in the dialogue as observers. This stems from the La Palma efforts. Their participation has not yet been decided upon. Summing up, we could say that the Mexico meeting served to reach important accords, although other, also important accords must be reached to determine the coming meeting. We hope this meeting will be held on the date set, 19 September.

[Marquez] In view of the lack of an agenda, the people do not know the nature of the points to be discussed. Nevertheless, the government delegation that attended the Mexico meeting said during a news conference that it will propose the incorporation of rebels into the democratic process and the humanization of the conflict. What can you tell us about this proposal by the government delegation?

[Ungo] Unfortunately, they said this during a news conference and failed to mention it during the 3 days of the meeting. They did not want to consider this point. Should this be their posture, we also have our own proposal. All this could be included in the agenda: their proposal and ours. We agree that the humanization of the war can be included in the agenda. I view this as positive.

[Marquez] Little has been said about security aspects. The guerrillas now enforce a traffic and transportation stoppage. If Sesori remains the site for the meeting, it would be necessary for workers to restore service in the locality. What can you tell us about this?

[Ungo] As for the security, we have included a truce in the topics to be discussed. Our posture about this has been clear and positive. The government has adopted a negative stance. As of late, it has tried to (?so often) this negative stance a little. In a news conference in Mexico City they said they did not like the word [words indistinct]. Their position, however, was a little flexible. I would say that some near agreements occurred in Mexico City, some of them positive. No accords were reached, yet I would not be pessimistic about this. I feel it is fundamental to cease hostilities in the area of the meeting. The government will have to yield on this. I would say the government's position in Mexico about this was favorable, although no accord was reached.

[Marquez] Finally, Dr Ungo felt that the silent majority has already begun to speak up in the country because they regard dialogue as the only way to peace in El Salvador. [end recording]

CLANDESTINE RADIO VIEWS ACCORDS FOR MORE TALKS

PA250351 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The preparatory meeting for the third round of talks held in Mexico City elicited strong national and international interest. This shows the importance of the peace question in El Salvador. Apart from the meeting's circumstances and the fact that it lasted longer than planned, the discussions [words indistinct] two things were obvious. One, the government's quote high level unquote delegation did not have the power to make decisions. This forced our delegates to spend most of their time waiting for the government delegation to consult with Napoleon Duarte. In turn, we suppose that he also had to consult with someone. Two, and the most important. For Duarte, the third dialogue meeting is not more important than the need to get more weapons for the war against the people. The meeting had hardly begun when Duarte hastened to say that his delegation was authorized to discuss only mechanical matters. This is to say, the delegation had no power to discuss anything about guaranteeing adequate security conditions for those participating in the meeting; to discuss anything about the participation of the most varied social and political sectors of the country in the meeting; or about the handling of the mechanisms to keep our people informed on the course of the meeting. Under these circumstances, the results of this preparatory meeting have been positive but limited. As we have reported to our people, already the government delegation accepted our two proposals on the place and date for this dialogue. In view of Duarte's adamant insistence that the meeting be held in the country's east because he is afraid the people will stage gatherings, and in view of his refusal to confront our stance in the eyes of all of the country's sectors, we proposed Sesori as the site for the third dialogue meeting. Sesori is a long-suffering city in the country's east. Duarte has agreed. This has proven our fronts' flexibility. This is, above all, a victory for the people. We have succeeded in getting Duarte to meet with us out of a garrison. Sesori is a city where the enemy does not have permanent positions. Sesori is a city that does not have a civilian defense. Sesori is a city without detachments of the repressive organizations. Sesori is not a highly militarized city. In a word, Sesori is not a barracks. Sesori is indeed one of many heroic cities in the north of the San Miguel Department. It is a city martyred by its most recent executioner, Colonel Staben, who heads the genocidal Arce Battalion. Staben has permanently repressed the people by murdering, persecuting, and kidnapping them in the north of San Miguel.

The FMLN-FDR feels that by proposing Sesori as the site for the third dialogue meeting, it will contribute to reducing the cruel repression that Col Staben has imposed on the people of Sesori during [words indistinct]. We know that the irrationality of the executioners of the people is boundless. Let us recall how the criminal Sigfrido Ochoa tried to take La Palma prior to the first dialogue meeting. It would not be a surprise if this other criminal Vaca Staben tries something similar. But a white flag flies over Sesori at this moment. This heroic city now has the honor of being proposed by its vanguard as another city of peace and justice. The eyes of humanitarian organizations, the eyes of the organizations that watch over neutrality in situations of war, and the eyes of the international community are already on this small city in the country's northern mountains. The workers of the country are ready to denounce and demonstrate against the repression and the unjustified detainment of the civilian population. Our rifles will go on defeating the imperialist plans, the military operations, and the genocidal plan "United To Rebuild." We appeal to the people of Sesori to begin to set the material conditions for the third dialogue meeting so that it will take place in an adequate framework. All of the Sesori people should set about to create the material conditions to make their city worthy of this event that entails so much importance for the people. Restore energy and telephone services. Restore the parochial church that has been damaged by the war. Keep the city clean. Our people move forward on all fields.

We are making progress in the field of a political solution. We have succeeded in setting a place and date for the third dialogue meeting and (?establishing) minimum conditions for such a meeting to be held. We want to set forth before our people that the FMLN and the FDR keep their unchanging position of establishing the conditions necessary so that the third dialogue meeting can be held. Therefore, important accords are still pending. These accords must be reached in the next few days during the coming preliminary meetings. If these accords are not reached, the accords already reached could be in danger. The FMLN-FDR, in the eyes of our people, moves forward, consistently and responsibly, toward the conquest of peace with justice, which our people demand.

BISHOP SCORES CONSERVATIVES OPPOSED TO TALKS

PA250416 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1831 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Aug (DPA) -- Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, today scored the most conservative Salvadoran sectors, which have orchestrated a campaign of opposition to the dialogue between the government and the insurgents. Rosa Chavez scored those sectors during the Sunday homily and at an impromptu informative news conference following the mass, during which he asserted that "on behalf of peace we cannot allege constitutional rigidity or set up legal obstacles."

"Many have spoken on behalf of these people in the last few days. However, I am not sure that their opinions objectively reflect the aspirations of the huge number of Salvadorans whom some claim to represent," Rosa Chavez added. He then said: "Our experience as pastors clearly shows that the people are tired of war and want to see the end of so much madness as soon as possible. They want the end to arrive not through the force of weapons, but through methods more appropriate for human beings."

In his homily, Rosa Chavez discussed the dialogue and the agreement reached last weekend in Mexico by the government and the FMLN-FDR to meet in Sesori, north of San Miguel Department, in the east.

After it was announced that the meeting would be held in Sesori on 19 September, the most right-wing groups in El Salvador protested, as they feel that President Jose Napoleon Duarte has legitimized the rebels by holding a dialogue with them. Other sectors feel that that stand is contrary to the Constitution and should therefore be reconsidered. The Salvadoran military men have abstained from expressing a view, alleging that that matter concerns Duarte, who by constitutional mandate is also general commander of the armed forces.

In his homily, Rosa Chavez said today: "It is all right to demand that everything be arranged in accordance with the Constitution, but it would be even better to ask that peace be sought in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, which on its first page acknowledges that man is the center and end of all state institutions."

As for the prior talks held for 3 days in Mexico City, the pastor said that "at last it was learned that both parties had decided to go to a third round of talks at a specific place." It could be that if many obstacles emerge, the meeting may not yet be held in Sesori, so other alternatives were mentioned, but there is no doubt that it will be somewhere in the east, the auxiliary bishop said.

Msgr Rosa Chavez told reporters that last night he spoke to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, who would return to San Salvador this Sunday and was very pleased with the work carried out, even though he did not mention anything about the exchange involving Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos. Avalos has been in the Salvadoran guerrillas' hands since 26 October 1985 and the release of over 900 noncombatant political prisoners is being requested in exchange for his release.

Msgr Rosa Chavez said today that Sesori, located 132 km east of the capital, has already entered history. "It is a small town that has suffered much due to the violence, a town close to Ciudad Barrios, the cradle of assassinated Archbishop Msgr Oscar A. Romero." The Salvadoran auxiliary bishop finally said today that during the week the subject of the dialogue had overshadowed other incidents of national importance in this country. To conclude, he said that 22 deaths had been reported last week as a result of political violence.

ARMED FORCES ANNOUNCE TRANSPORTATION ACTIONS

PA260329 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0307 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Coprefa communique; date and place not given]

[Text] Given the constant threats against the Salvadoran people from the FMLN-FDR terrorist groups and the boycott against the transportation activities throughout the country, the Salvadoran Armed Forces reports the following:

1. Specialized Salvadoran Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, and Air Force units have been deployed in a specific plan to protect the transportation activities, and it has been called "Operation Walker." [Operacion Caminante]

2. All the military garrisons are on a state of alert and are constantly patrolling all highways, to maintain continuity in transportation activities and immediately responding to any civilian request for defense of their rights.

3. The terrorist threat is a propaganda action that violates all the Salvadorans' human rights, and violates the right to live, work, and be free.

GUATEMALA

SPANISH GOVERNMENT CLOSES CASE OF EMBASSY FIRE

PA240345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0231 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, the new Guatemalan ambassador said that Guatemala and Spain have ended their differences that originated with the fire at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City where 39 persons died 6 years ago.

Danilo Barillas, former secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy Party -- which is in power -- and Guatemalan ambassador to Spain, reported that the Spanish Government was satisfied with the explanation over the incident which occurred 31 January 1980. The diplomat, who did not reveal the explanations given to Spain by his government, said that that country no longer demands imdemnification over the incident in which one of Spain's representatives lost his life.

The trouble started when a group of peasants and university students took over the Spanish Embassy in order to pressure the military regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia, "to free political detainees." At the moment of the takeover, the Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal y Lopez was meeting with former Vice President Eduardo Caceres Lehnohf, former Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Ornates, and First Secretary of the Embassy Jaime Ruiz del Arbol. When the police intervened, by order of Minister of the Interior Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, the embassy, which was located in the southeastern part of the Guatemalan capital, was set ablaze by "Molotov" cocktails. In the operation, which the Lucas government considered "antiterrorist," 39 peasants and university students died, as well as the Spanish diplomat Ruis del Arbol. Ambassador Cajal y Lopez was saved miraculously. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA'S CALERO ARRIVES FOR SUPPORT

PA242137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1623 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 24 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan anticommunist leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero arrived in Guatemala "to seek the moral support of our Guatemalan brothers." Calero will meet "in private" with the leaders of Guatemalan anticommunism, represented by the National Liberation Movement, the leader of which is Mario Sandoval Alarcon.

During an informal news conference, the anti-Sandinist leader said: "Nicaragua is the only Central American country that does not have a democratically elected government." He added that all of those who oppose the Sandinist government "want a peaceful change," but that the Nicaraguan leaders' refusal to dialogue "leaves only one alternative, this is to say, the use of arms, as the contras have been doing."

According to Calero, the use of the words "contras" or "anti-Sandinists" is not proper because all those who fight in Nicaragua "are anticommunists who want a genuine democracy in the country." [passage omitted]

Regarding U.S. aid for the contras, Calero said that they (the anticommunists) are not concerned over who gets the aid but that "the adequate administration of this aid is what counts."

He also said he did not know exactly why Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, withdrew from the fight. Calero noted, however, that "the struggle is not of one man alone but of all of us who love freedom and democracy, which have been negated by a communist, repressive regime."

Finally, Calero said that "the Sandinists envy the Guatemalan Government because this government is the result of free and democratic election. The Sandinists also envy the other governments which share similar principles."

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT DECLARES WORKERS' STRIKE ILLEGAL

PA251338 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0015 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Communique issued by President Jose Azcona Hoyo and Adalberto Discua Rodriguez, labor and social welfare minister, in Tegucigalpa on 24 August; read by Labor Ministry spokesman Jose Arturo Chavarria Sierra]

[Text] In view of the administrative measures adopted by the National Agrarian Institute [INA] to organize and expedite the implementation of the institution's program, the union of workers in that institution has been conducting illegal actions, such as the collective work stoppage and the occupation of state buildings.

Other labor organizations operating within important institutions that provide public services which cannot be interrupted have also agreed on and have carried out daily and progressive stoppages at their respective working centers. These actions began on 19 August and were to end with a total work stoppage on 27 August. In this respect, the unions involved have stated that these actions are being conducted to show their solidarity with Sitraina [Trade Union of National Agrarian Institute Workers] and to pressure the INA's executive director.

All these actions have been planned and coordinated by the United Federation of Honduran Workers, FUTH.

The Labor and Social Welfare Secretariat had previously warned the workers and their unions about the illegality of their actions, which violate specific norms contained in the Labor Code.

Upon requests by the directly affected autonomous institutions and also considering the soundness of the claims received from the most representative organizations of the private enterprises, unions, workers federations and confederations, and peasant leagues, and above all in exercising the state's obligation of complying with and ensuring compliance with the Constitution and laws and preserving domestic peace and security, the government of the republic has issued the following resolution:

Executive Branch

Secretariat of State for Labor and Social Welfare

Tegucigalpa, D. C., 22 August 1986

After analyzing the facts and based on the reports prepared on 14, 19, 20, and 21 August by the labor inspector at the working centers mentioned later on in this document, it has been established that the workers' unions in those centers have been conducting progressive collective work stoppages following instructions from the FUTH.

Whereas:

The union leaders have reacted negatively to the timely requests and calls issued by the labor adminstration authorities, and have announced that the progressive stoppages would continue and would end with a total paralyzation of public services to pressure the INA into replying favorably to the demands made by the Sitraina.

The workers are forbidden from intentionally slowing down their activities, illegally suspending their work, promoting sudden work stoppages, or inciting or maintaining such actions.

Unions are forbidden to promote work disruptions or stoppages, except strikes declared in accordance with the law.

The illegality of a collective work stoppage has been administratively declared, but in this case, the promoters of the stoppages have not failed to heed the calls.

Therefore, in accordance with Articles 98, clause 5; 499, letter E; 570 and 571 of the Labor Code, as well as Article 88 of the Code on Administrative Procedures, resolves:

1. To declare illegal the collective work stoppage conducted by the labor unions of the following social organizations: National Agrarian Institute, National Housing Institute, Institute of Professional Training, National Enterprise for Electric Power, National Children's Board, Honduran Social Security Institute, and National Water and Sewage Service.

2. This resolution along with the necessary instructions will be given to the managers of those institutions, and to the ILO for notification.

[Signed] Jose Azcona Hoyo, President of the Republic

Adalberto Discua Rodriguez, Labor and Social Welfare Minister.

The Government of the Republic states the following to the Honduran people:

It has no interest in destroying the labor unions, and the decision has been made within the framework of the country's labor laws with the purpose of preserving the nation's peace and tranquility.

Consequently, it orders the workers of the state's decentralized institutions who have participated in the illegal work stoppages mentioned in the resolution to return to work tomorrow, 25 August, at the regular hours.

The presidents, managers, and directors of those autonomous institutions are ordered to ensure their workers' strict compliance with their duties and to keep President Jose Azcona Hoyo informed of developments.

Tegucigalpa, D. C., 24 August 1986

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST ASSEMBLY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NATION

PA251308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The Sandinist Assembly's fifth meeting concluded at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center after being called to analyze the economic situation and aggresion which the country has been withstanding from U.S. imperialism.

The Sandinist Assembly, a consultative organization of the FSLN National Directorate, passed a resolution early this morning and stated that the country is living its most critical moments in the economic sector after 7 years of revolution. The war imposed by the U.S. Government, and the commercial and financial crisis which affects Third World countries, have had more negative effects; this is proved by, among other things, the acute problems in the production and distribution sector.

The final communique issued by the meeting adds: During the last 5 years, the U.S. Government has defined and carried out a policy which is aimed at destroying the revolutionary power which was achieved by the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people on 19 July 1979.

The U.S. Administration has invested more than $100 million in this counterrevolutionary project during the last 5 years as aid to the mercenary forces, and has given more than $5 billion to the Central American governments for their role as platform for the encirclement and attack policy against the Sandinist revolution.

Following the approval of $100 million and the arrival of advisers for the mercenary forces, plus the approval to the CIA so that it may act freely -- all this approved with the U.S. congressional vote -- the perspectives for a peaceful resolution of the conflict seem more distant; likewise, the interventionist attitude which has been favored by the Reagan administration in the military sector is thus strengthened.

The Sandinist Assembly states, upon conclusion of its meeting, that the low-key war is aimed at annihilating and wearing out the country's economy with the intention of changing the people's support of the revolutionary project, thus opening an internal political space that serves as the basis for the interventionist plans, which includes an eventual direct action by the U.S. Army.

Given the situation, the defense of the revolutionary power becomes a priority task and the main responsibility of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people and government. The measures to counter the problems in the economic, production, and distribution sectors are of a secondary importance to this vital issue.

Based on this outlook, the FSLN National Directorate has discussed the problem with the Sandinist Assembly, given that it should be urgently countered with extraordinary measures that must be carried out immediately.

The defense of the revolutionary power demands the adoption of all the necessary measures to counter and control the crisis with our own resources and the use of external resources in the best manner.

The National Assembly also states that the rational distribution and use of our resources; the organizational measures in the political and production sectors, such as discipline in our work, efficiency, and unity; and the coherent implementation of the guidelines to defend the Sandinist poeple's power are necessary to face this crucial moment.

Based on the Sandinist Assembly's proposals, the FSLN National Directorate has outlined a series of measures to counter the country's financial crisis, distribution problems, and commerical activities, with the intention of recovering the government's organization and control of the country's economy.

Managua, 23 August 1986

Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate

UNO COMMUNIQUE VOWS NOT TO 'INVOLVE COSTA RICA'

PA250052 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 25-A

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, Southern Front: "We Shall Never Involve Costa Rica;" dated 15 August]

[Text] The UNO-Southern General Headquarters and Regional Commanders that fight in the south and east of Nicaragua for the establishment of a democracy, address the free peoples of the world in connection with the approval of the $100 million aid to express:

1. Our satisfaction with the aid granted by the U.S. people and government to the Nicaraguans who fight for the freedom and democracy of our fatherland.

2. This aid will permit important advances in our struggle, as we have the people, we have the goal, we want freedom, and what we need are technical resources to reach a victory.

3. We will not let the Nicaraguan people down, nor the U.S. people nor the peoples backing us and who wish for the speedy liberation of our fatherland.

4. This aid renovates our willingness for sacrifices and strengthens the responsibility and maturity which as Nicaraguan, democrats, and revolutionaries we have with our people and with our history.

5. We publicly reaffirm to the people and Government of Costa Rica that our struggle and its advances are and will be in Nicaragua where 4,500 fighters move in 25,000 square kms, and we shall never use Costa Rican soil for our actions. Our struggle tactics of these 3 years have permitted us not only to be based in our territory, but also to be with our Nicaraguan peasants.

6. We say this clearly: We will not provoke any incident on the Costa Rican border, we shall never install anything military in Costa Rica, we shall never involve Costa Rica in our struggle.

7. What is more: As of now we announce that any border actions that try to upset the tranquility of the Costa Ricans will be the deed of communist groups or hoodlums that will try to discredit President Arias, his government, and his proclamation of neutrality, to which we reiterate our deepest respect.

Without Somozism Without Communism.

Southern Nicaraguan Mountains, 15 August 1986
UNO-Southern Front
Commander Fernando "Negro" Chamorro, Commander in Chief
Commander Leonel, 2d Commander
Ganso, Regional Commander
Ramon, Regional Commander
Navegante, Regional Commander
Omar, Regional Commander
Oscar, Regional Commander
Pedro Rafa, Regional Commander

Responsible signature: Fernando Delgadillo, Ced. No: C047172

CONTENTS OF CASTRO LETTER TO U.S. CONGRESSMAN

FL251941 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] In his speech at the 26 July commemoration this year, comrade Fidel referred to the letters exchanged with U.S. Congressman Michael Bilirakis [R.-Florida]. The letters concerned the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant.

In his response, our commander in chief stated that the plant's technology is one of the safest and most used throughout the world, especially in the United States, where it was originally developed under the name BWR. When the plant is completed, it will have reactors of the type referred to above, and will have a total generating capacity of 1,600 eletric mgw.

The safety of the Juragua installations, the letter noted elsewhere, is guaranteed by very strict measures which include the plans, construction, assembly technique, and the future exploitation of the reactors. The plant will be equipped with modern and efficient systems, and is designed to withstand and mitigate serious damages without any consequences for the environment, including such unpredictable risks as the impact of an airliner against its buildings, an earthquake, or a tidal wave.

In his letter, Castro added that no neighboring country should worry or feel anxiety in this respect because Cuba, in a responsible manner, is observing and will continue to observe established regulations, will work for broadening and improving the current international safety systems, advocates greater cooperation and mutual exchange of information among neighboring states having nuclear power plants, and, from this moment on, adopts all foreseeable measures aimed at guaranteeing the safe exploitation of this energy source which is indispensable for the advance of the national economy.

FURTHER RADIO REPORTAGE ON U.S. ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

PA250447 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Commentary by Mario Montes]

[Text] There are people in the world who never learn their lessons and who stumble repeatedly on the same stone. This is the case with the senile U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, who has just approved the reinforcement of the economic blockade imposed on Cuba nearly a quarter of a century ago. This reinforcement of the blockade aims at making our country activate the immigration agreement signed with the United States in 1984. This accord, which provides for the return to Cuba of a group of so-called Marielitos [alludes to the El Mariel port used to embark Cuban refugees to the United States] -- regarded as undesirables by U.S. authorities -- and the regulation of Cuban citizens' leaving for Yankee territory, was denounced by the revolution after an anti-Cuban radio station officially sponsored by the White House began operation. Of course, Reagan errs if he thinks that with this new decision and other additional measures he can make a dent on a people who have been waging a victorious battle since 1959 against the most important imperialist power. Cuba does not take orders from anybody or accept pressure of any kind. Otherwise we would not exist as an independent nation today. For Cubans, principles are worth more than any material benefit. This is a lesson that imperialism has not learned. If Reagan thinks he can impose his will on Cuba with ridiculous boasts, he is dead wrong. Whether Washington likes it or not, it will always be impossible to talk with the Cuban revolution from a posture of force.

It will be even more difficult to impose measures on Cuba or make this country change its stance with aggression and plunder. This is something that must be remembered by those who regard arrogance as the suitable weapon to deal with smaller countries. In addition, this is not new for Cubans, who are used to these particularly acute explosions of wrath from the current U.S. President. These outbreaks are much in accordance with his fascist-like vision of the world and international relations. Imperialist gentlemen, Cuba will not yield to blackmail or boasts. History has always agreed with dignity. This is why we are sure of our victory.

VIEIRA HAILS USSR'S DECISION FOR MORATORIUM

FL251359 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Vieira Linares has told the Soviet press agency TASS that the Soviet Union's decision of prolonging until January 1987 the unilateral moratorium of nuclear testing is a courageous and responsible step forward which responds to the recent call made by the Group of Six during a meeting held in Ixtapa, and to the outcries of world public opinion.

Linares said this decision demonstrates the Soviet Union's willingness to achieve real agreements on disarmament, to attenuate tensions, and to make it possible for the world to direct its attention toward problems of economic development.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN HARARE

PA251602 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived on Sunday in Harare, Zimbabwe to participate in the ministerial meeting prior to the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which will be held there.

On his arrival in Harare, Malmierca described as positive, the draft final declaration prepared by Zimbabwe. He stressed that the document has all the elements needed to achieve the Nonaligned Movement's objectives in the summit. Among those aspects, Malmierca said, are the peoples' struggles for peace, disarmament, and economic development, the need to eliminate the infamous regime of apartheid in South Africa; and the continuation of the efforts to obtain Namibia's independence.

GRANMA CITED ON U.S. TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

PA241930 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Aug 86

["What the Cuban Press Says"]

[Text] In its usual commentary section that the Cuban paper GRANMA entitles "New Paragraph" [Con Punto y Aparte], well-known newsman Juan Marrero analyzes the role of Salvadoran military men and the decisive aid given to them by the U.S. Administration.

The GRANMA commentary states that Central America has become real torture for President Ronald Reagan; everything he does there or tries to justify with propaganda schemes will strongly strike back at him sooner rather than later.

Several U.S. congressmen just revealed that the Pentagon, by a decision of the State Department, has been training Salvadoran soldiers known to be members of death squads who have been involved in thousands of murders. To dispel any doubts, the denouncers revealed names. Included in that list were Colonel Jose Dionisio Hernandez, officer of the Salvadoran National Guard; Lieutenant Colonel Julio Adolfo Medrano, intelligence chief of that same organization; and Mayor Baltazar Lopez, former chief of intelligence personnel.

GRANMA adds there are approximately 6,000 Salvadoran soldiers and officers who participated in antiterrorist training carried out in June and July in Washington and Arizona and in August in Louisiana. Iowa Senator Tom Harkin, one of the denouncers, said: We are training hardened murderers to be more efficient.

As if the mining of Nicaraguan harbors and the drafting of manuals on how to disturb order or the military and financial aid to Somozist contras were not enough, this incident illustrates how the Reagan government grossly makes fun of its own definitions of the struggle against terrorism with which it has tried to deceive the U.S. and world public.

In his interesting commentary entitled "More Efficient Murderers," Cuban newsman Juan Marrero adds that although we know that nobody in the world has more information about the Salvadoran military than the Pentagon and the CIA, the Reagan administration has trained well-known murderers in U.S. territory.

Nevertheless, Reagan is still speaking of moral principles and claiming legitimate rights in his struggle against international terrorism, GRANMA states. All that is totally fraudulent. The U.S. President does not care two hoots about moral and legal principles. He is only concerned that his freedom fighters agree with and are at the service of imperialism; that anticommunists oppose the USSR and Cuba, and that they be willing to [words indistinct] peasants, children, and women to prevent other peoples from achieving and consolidating a genuine independence.

The latter part of the GRANMA commentary states that the U.S. President does not care whether they are Somozist criminals; he does not care whether they are Salvadoran criminals, either. The Reagan doctrine specifies that if they are already criminals, the immediate objective is to make them more efficient criminals.

In sum, such a philosophy perfectly reflects the current and past behavior of U.S. imperialism, Marines, Green Berets, and Rapid Deployment Forces. A considerable part of such terrorism has been suffered and is being suffered today by Latin Americans.

On Approval of Contra Aid

PA251556 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Aug 86

["What the Press Has to Say" feature]

[Text] Journalist Jose Antonio Benitez titles a commentary published in a recent issue of the Cuban newspaper GRANMA "$100 Million to Kill Nicaraguans." Due to its importance, we will offer it as the sole item in today's feature.

If it were possible to take some counterrevolutionary ideas, some vices, some scourges, and some human degenerations in the same way that one mixes chemicals and minerals for a formula, and if one places them all in a test tube, in time we would end up with the U.S. Senate's decision to approve $100 million for the anti-Sandinist contras.

GRANMA adds: Nevertheless, a test tube was not necessary because with the same ingredients, the U.S. Congress approved the money for the anti-Sandinist assassins, for the mercenaries trained in the U.S. military camps, for the Somozists. The Republican-controlled Senate approved the money for the contras in a vote that Reagan described as historic and in favor of democracy. The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives had approved the funds in June.

Of course, the $100 million is not for humanitarian aid or for the education of the Nicaraguan children in Nueva Segovia, San Juan, Jinotega, or Matagalpa. It is not to build houses or schools in the countryside. It is not to be used for the Nicaraguan people's health. The $100 million is for killing Nicaraguans, children, women, men, and old people.

GRANMA adds that the money is for killing, like CIA mercenaries infiltrated from Honduras killed Antonio Rios and his wife in El Tortuguero in Matagalpa Department. They beat them and butchered them. The money is for killing: they murdered three 12-year-old girls near the Honduran border; they killed evangelist Jacobo Aguinaldo Mendoza who was beaten and cut into pieces which they threw into a river; they murdered children on El Algodon mountain; they have killed more than 15,000 Nicaraguans in recent years.

The Central Intelligence Agency, President Reagan's advisers, and a large number of the U.S. legislators have given these assassins the name of freedom fighters, whose fundamental motivation is their deeds, crimes, and terrorist operations.

The commentary by journalist Jose Antonio Benitez stresses that this is not the first time Yankee imperialism has invested money in its aggression against the Nicaraguan people. It has been charged, the commentary states, that the current U.S. President has made available almost $1 billion for this purpose.

One of the reasons for Reagan's desperation for Senate approval of the $100 million for the anti-Sandinist contras was to make its members accomplices of the White House policy against Nicaragua, as he had earlier done successfully with the House of Representatives.

The commentary published by GRANMA concludes: What Reagan, the U.S. Congress, the Central Intelligence Agency, the transnational companies, and the aid to the contras will not achieve is to defeat the 3 million Nicaraguans who are on a struggle and combat footing in the face of the threats of the enemy of mankind.

"OUR AMERICA" VIEWS CARACAS SELA MEETING

PA242247 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Aug 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The regional foreign debt and the commercial protectionism of the United States and the capitalist European countries are definitely smothering our nations. These two major concepts caused the greatest impact among the 80 delegates of 25 countries of the area who gathered in Caracas to participate in the preparatory meeting of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, which will be held in Lima in October.

A foreign debt of $400 billion, annual interest payments exceeding $40 billion, and the creditors' determination not to seek political solutions to this serious problem of insolvency are creating a situation of economic chaos of unforeseeable consequences.

The SELA meeting verified with concern that the industrialized West is not putting forth positive initiatives in this regard and in the last analysis is limiting itself to accepting minimal changes in the interest payments on some loans, provided that the purported beneficiary agrees to adopt the Draconian measures demanded by the IMF, which are tantamount to unemployment, the denationalization of assets, and a high cost of living.

SELA also attacked dumping [preceding word in English] and protectionism, which have become the favorite policies of Washington and the capitals of Western European countries. The agricultural policy structured by the EEC and implemented through subsidies for numerous agricultural and livestock products alarms nations that are chiefly exporters of agricultural raw materials.

As Sebastian Alegrett, SELA permanent secretary, said, Spain and Portugal joining the EEC seriously limits the traditional access of Latin American products to these two nations. The protectionist policy the United States has established deserves separate treatment. The tariff barriers imposed by Washington have affected 38 percent of the exportable agricultural products and 24 percent of the industrial products of undeveloped nations. The White House's yearly tariff revisions eliminated products worth $13 billion from the preferential system. Latin America suffered 35 percent of this figure, which translated into net revenue losses. Consequently, the participation of the area exports in the U.S. market decreased by nearly 3 percent over the past few years. Simultaneously, Reagan did not hesitate to apply the arbitary Yankee trade law that entails discrimination and exchange restrictions against nations like Brazil, which is intent on protecting its computer industry from U.S. penetration.

These factors have permitted those who met in Caracas to discuss in depth the true problems that affect the regional economy. Unity as a defensive weapon has begun to force its way through. Those who attended the meeting in Caracas are convinced of this. This means that the course of integration will surely become broader in Lima with more consolidated views.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS TO SHULTZ ON REAGAN REMARKS

PA241504 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has officially protested a statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan publicly admitting that the objective of the aggressions on Nicaragua is to overthrow the Sandinist government. In a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Nicaraguan acting foreign minister Jose Leon Talavera said that Reagan's statements mean the situation is becoming increasingly grave and the U.S. policy for his country will eventually lead to a direct military intervention.

The note adds that the U.S. Government apparently has interpreted the U.S. Congress approval of $100 million to finance the counterrevolutionaries as an official permit to directly attack Nicaragua.

ORTEGA ON POTENTIAL OF U.S. INVASION OF NICARAGUA

PA240300 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said in Managua that the possibility of a direct U.S. military invasion of his ocuntry becomes greater every moment. Ortega warned that the decision by the U.S. Congress to approve the $100 million dollar aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs, considerably increases the danger of aggression.

The Sandinist leader noted that this increase in aggression is a new stage of confrontation with the United States. He called on all the country's patriotic forces to join existing military structures to defend the revolution. The Nicaraguan head of state made these statements during an EPS ceremony. At that ceremony, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega received the military rank of general and the Army.

H. Ortega: We "Will Defend"

PA242353 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega has said that his country is willing to suffer the loss of thousands of lives if a direct U.S. intervention occurs and added: U.S. troops will die by the thousands, too, because the invaders will bite the dust of defeat.

He made these remarks during the ceremony to confer new ranks on high-ranking EPS officers under the new military nomenclature. He also said that Nicaragua does not intend to see young Americans die for an unfair cause. He said: The Nicaraguan people do not want to fight anybody, but they will defend themselves.

MANAGUA WANTS TO HOST NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PA250424 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega said in Managua that the U.S. Government has been exerting pressure to prevent Nicaragua from being chosen as host of the ninth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement at the meeting that will be held in Zimbabwe. Ortega expressed his confidence that the countries of Latin America, Africa, and the rest of the Third World will support Nicaragua's nomination.

President Ortega left Sunday for Yugoslavia, on a tour to European and African countries, before and after attending the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Movement in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe.

DELVALLE DENIES CONTRAS TO TRAIN IN PANAMA

PA242312 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle said in Panama City that his government will not permit its territory to be used to train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

With this, the Panamanian head of state refuted newspaper reports that the U.S. Southern Command would soon train Somozist mercenaries on the shores of the Panama Canal. Delvalle pointed out that Panama, a member of the Contadora Group, seeks a peaceful solution for the Central American conflict and that his country will not let its soil be used to train forces that attack other, friendly countries.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ACCUSES ALLEYNE OF PLOTTING AGAINST HER

FL251638 Bridgetown CANA in English 1628 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Roseau, Aug 25, CANA -- Barbadian-born gun-runner Sydney Burnett Alleyne has said that some people are bent on overthrowing the Dominica government, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said today. She made the charge while addressing the opening ceremony of the fourth Caribbean Youth Conference (CYC).

She said that Alleyne had telephoned the Dominica mission in London last week, saying: I want to inform you that in fact proceedings are continuing here to continue the coup that took place in 1980-81.

Miss Charles told the conference: One doesn't always believe Sydney Burnett Alleyne. He is not known too much for his truthfulness, but of course one does not dare ignore the statement.

In March 1981, ex-Prime Minister Patrick John and senior officers of the now disbanded Dominica Defence Force [DDF] were arrested after the government said it had discovered a plot to overthrow it.

One month later, two Canadian and eight American mercenaries led by Michael Perdue were intercepted in New Orleans by United States federal agents as they prepared for an armed expedition to Dominica.

And in December of that year, defence force members stormed the police headquarters killing one policeman and injuring several others in what the government described as a coup plot.

The government linked these incidents to a reported plan to re-install John as Prime Minister. Alleyne had close links with John when he was in office. He was jailed in 1975 in Martinique after he was intercepted by French authorities while apparently heading for Barbados with arms.

Miss Charles said that Alleyne told the Dominica mission he was married to a Dominican and therefore he was not prepared to take part in the carnage that would take place when these plans are carried out.

The Dominican prime minister said the self-declared international mercenary rang the next day and asked for a special favour for a friend of his. Whether that was just a stepping stone to the favour he was requesting, or whether there is in fact any truth in it, we don't know, she said.

Miss Charles, who is also responsible for security, declared: I've always held that the only way to withstand coups and these sort of problems is to open it wide and let the whole world know what you know and, therefore, the secrecy is taken away from the whole plan. Nine of ten mercenaries arrested in 1981 were jailed in the United States.

John and the former DDF's second in command are serving twelve year sentences for their part in the plot. One of the soldiers involved in the December attack, ex-Army Commander Frederick Newton was executed earlier this month, and the sentences of five other army men sentenced to hang along with Newton were commuted to life imprisonment.

Alleyne Denies Plans

FL260112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 25, CANA -- Barbadian-born gun-runner Sydney Burnett Alleyne today denied telling Dominica's envoy in Britain there was a movement afoot to overthrow the Roseau administration.

I never said there was a movement for the overthrow of her (Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles) government, Alleyne said during a telephone call to CANA's Barbados headquarters. He added: Those governments in the Caribbean have absolutely nothing to fear as long as they pursue a policy consistent with the evolution and dignity of the people they represent.

Miss Charles, addressing a regional youth conference in Dominica today, said Alleyne had phoned the Dominica mission in London last week, saying proceedings are continuing here to continue the coup that took place in 1980-81.

Alleyne said Miss Charles was a despicable dictator, adding that he also had no intention of overthrowing the Barbados government. Alleyne said Charles was effectively courting the British government to have him watched.

There is no intention on my behalf to overthrow the present government of Barbados. Barbados is a democratically-elected government. But he said he would continue to lead the national liberation movement and its armed forces.

Nothing is wrong with selling arms if it makes me rich enough to maintain my de facto government, he said.

Alleyne had close links with former Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John when he was in office. He was jailed in 1975 in Martinique after being intercepted by French authorities while apparently heading for Barbados with arms.

John and a former second in command of the Dominica defence force are currently serving 12-year jail terms for their roles in a 1980-1981 coup attempt.

GRENADA

EPORT SHOWS TOURISM ON 'UPWARD MOTION'

L251448 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 24 Aug 86

Text] St Georges, Aug 24, CANA -- Grenada earned about 32 million dollars (one EC ollar equals 37 U.S. cents) from the tourist trade during the first half of this year, ccording to a report from the Department of Tourism.

n estimated 28 million dollars came from stay-over visitors while the cruise ship ector contributed 4 million dollars.

he department said that the first six months of 1986 have proven from a numerical per- pective that tourism in Grenada is continuing its upward motion and indications are hat it is well on its way towards meeting all projections for the year.

he report said that 14,257 stay-over visitors travelled to Grenada during the first uarter of the year with member countries of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) ccounting for the largest number.

here were 8,308 stay-over visitors from Caricom with Trinidad and Tobago accounting for ,591, while outside of Caricom the United States made a major contribution with tay-over visitors.

ourism is Grenada's leading foreign exchange earner.

he report also said that there was a 55 per cent increase in cruise ship calls for he first quarter of the year when compared with the corresponding period last year.

ome 24,174 passengers arrived on the island during 85 cruise ship calls in the 1985 eriod compared to 38,937 this year, it added.